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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR,* AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY October 9, 1742.

From my CHAMBERS.

Have often flatter'd myself with an Opinion, that in the Course of my Lucubrations I have not only inculcated some Virtues and afforded some Entertainment, as to the Public in General, but have redress'd some Grievances of a private Nature, where real Family Affairs have been laid before me under fictitious Characters. In Cases where no *Personalities* are pointed out, and which are of themselves so general that the Circumstances may suit many besides the Party who describes them, it is the Business of an Author of these kind of Writings to insert them, as they may work a Reformation even where it was not intended.

The following Letter, I am afraid, relates the Misfortune of more of the Fair-Sex than the Lady who sent it; it is a *Satire* on many *Men*, and too just a one; it is a *Panegyric* on many *Women*, and has so much Truth in it, that does them an *Honour*: If it has the desir'd Effect, it will teach the *worst* of *Husbands* how to behave to a *good Wife*, and a *good Wife* how to treat the *worst* of *Husbands*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

SIR,

It is not always the most shining Characters that are endued with true Greatness of Mind: 'Tis much easier to acquire and preserve Abilities requisite for an accomplish'd Statesman, than those necessary for every Branch of *private Life*; 'tis this furnishes *most* Occasions for Courage, Resolution, Patience and Philosophy, as well as for Prudence, Fortitude, and the Master of the Passions; in which alone consists real Greatness of Soul. A Man may be able to form an excellent Scheme for governing a Nation, and not be Master of *himself*; he may distribute strict Justice in a *public* Capacity, and in his *private* Concerns do the greatest Injuries without Remorse, be the Cause of making many wretched, and see their Tears without Compassion: The greatest Scholar may be the greatest Tyrant; and a Man the best acquainted with Letters, or *public* Accounts, may wrong his *Creditors* and starve his own Family: It is for this Reason, among others, that 'tis much easier for [illegible] to gain a great Character, and be universally applauded, than for *Women*. Some few Women indeed have made a Figure in History as Governesses of Kingdom and of Armies; but the Majority of the *Female World* live unknown, and die unlamented; yet probably some of the Sex may be possess'd of more *true* Greatness of Mind than the first Man at the Helm, or the busiest at the Bar: In the *Married State* especially there are frequent Examples of this sort. And though I allow that many worthy Men are plagu'd with perverse Wives, yet (so unequally are we match'd) that there are undoubtedly *some* exemplary for their Constancy, Affection, and unexceptionable Behaviour, to Men who are totally lost to all Sense of Obligation, wholly given up to all kind of Debauchery, and deaf to every thing that Reason, Honesty and Conscience would dictate. If a Woman of Understanding, Merit and Honour, has the Unhappiness to be join'd, for Life, to such a Man (if he may be called so) what constant Resolution and Philosophy, must such a Wife be Mistress of, who, for the sake of *others*, can patiently submit to such Treatment! If she can with a faultless Form, a Mind fitted for the softest Endearments of *Friendship* and *social Life*, join'd with an *Understanding* and *Sensibility* inferior to few of the other Sex, preserve an unconcern'd Behaviour, *Chearfulness* of Temper, and perfect good Deportment to the *worst* of Men, (whom she must despise) as if he were the *best*, wearing a smiling Countenance, to cover an aching Heart; if such a one [*and such I know there is*] happens to have a quick Sense of *Injuries* and Obligations, and strong Affections of *Tenderness* and *Friendship*, I must ever be of Opinion, that to stifle *Revenge*, and in Silence calmly to preserve *Innocence* and *Virtue* (though perhaps in the midst of Temptation) is by far more *Magnanimous*, *Meritorious*, and *Heroic*, than any other Situation or Station of Life can pretend to.

Believe me, Mr. *Spectator*, it requires no small Share of Philosophy to reconcile oneself to the certain Lots of Unhappiness; a Person must have more exalted and extensive Views than this narrow Globe who can forego Revenge when in their Power, and lose all Possibility of Comfort in this Life with Equality of Mind; who can sacrifice their own Peace and Happiness to that of their Family: This is Greatness of Soul, that, I believe, to be unknown to *Man*. You may possibly expect that I should be more severe on such a *one* as is *here* describ'd; but every one of your Readers will naturally make suitable Reflections on such a despicable Character: I fear few will doubt of there being such *Men*. The Business of this Letter is to convince them that there is such a *Woman*.

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant and Admirer,
EUDOCIA.

It cannot be doubted that the Lady describ'd is endow'd with an heroic Fortitude: Though she has a Sense of her Wrongs, yet her *unconcern'd Behaviour*, *chearful Temper*, and *perfect Deportment*, are the only Methods (and Methods which may be successful) which a prudent, virtuous Woman ought to take: Quarrels, Reproaches and Altercations heighten instead of alleviate the Misfortune; they give an Excuse to a weak and wicked Man, who urges in his *Self-Defence*, that, as he cannot be easy at home, he will abroad. But if these, in such unhappy Cases, are wrong, much more are the Thoughts of *Revenge*, which my Correspondent hints: No Provocation ought to induce a Woman to break through the Bounds of Virtue, nor any Temptation appear strong enough to make her depart from her Innocence: 'Tis true, as the Poet observes,

——We often find
The Breach of Marriage Vows are paid in Kind.

Yet the Commission of Crimes, because another commits them, is no way to be defended, and is too often attended by fatal Consequences. The Injury which a Lady receives from a Debauchee Husband, must be a great Exercise of her Patience, and Trial of Heroism; but if she behaves with Prudence and Virtue, she demonstrates that true Greatness of Soul, which the Fair Sex possess, and which is so highly superior to what the other can boast of. The Liberties which some Men take, they have no more *Right* to than the Women; and in Women, who were attach'd to them by *Marriage*, they would deem unpardonable. The greatest Debauchee thinks his *Honour* so highly touch'd if his *Wife* should lose hers, that *fatal Revenges* have been taken. I shall give a very affecting Example of this in my next, the Story being too long for this Paper.

To the UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

SIR,

As a Sequel to your last Paper on *Persecution*, suffer me to give you some Thoughts on what is the primary Cause of it, *Superstition*; which may be call'd a Sister Error, as they both arise from a *false Zeal*. A great Author has laid it down as a Maxim, that 'It 'were better to have no Opinion of God at all, than 'such an Opinion as is unworthy him; for the one 'is *Unbelief*, the other is *Contumely*; and certainly Superstition is a Reproach of the Deity.' *Plutarch* observes much to the same Purpose; "Surely I had 'much rather Men should say there was no such a 'Man as *Plutarch*, than that they should say, there was 'one *Plutarch*, who, as the Poets say of *Saturn*, 'would eat his Children as soon as born.' From this Principle the Author argues, That as the Contumely is greater towards God, so the Danger is greater towards Men; for Atheism leaves a Man to Sense, to Philosophy, to natural Piety, to Laws, to Reputation; all which may be Guides to an outward Moral Virtue, though Religion were not: But Superstition dismounts all these, and erects an absolute Monarchy over the Minds of Men: If we consider its Effects politically, Experience and History demonstrate that Atheism never disturbs the States of Kingdoms: *Superstition*, on the contrary, has overturn'd *Empires*, destroy'd *Millions* of People, and been the *Destruction* and *Ruin* of many *Kings*. The Master of Superstition, my Lord *Bacon* says, is the People; and in all Superstition wise Men are fellow Fools; and Arguments are fitted to Practice in a revers'd Order. Hence it was, that when *Superstition* bore the Sway, it was when the unintelligible Jargon of Schoolmen puzzled the Common Sense of the People; and the People being kept *ignorant*, they were sure to keep them *superstitious*; which was the Rock on which not *Religion* but *Priestcraft* was founded.

The Causes of Superstition are many; but my Lord *Bacon* has, I think, included them all in the following List:

'*Causes* of *Superstition* are; pleasing and sensual '*Rites* and *Ceremonies*; Excess of outward and pharisaical *Holiness*; over-great Reverence of *Traditions*, 'which cannot but load the Church; the Stratagems 'of *Prelates* for their own *Ambition* and Lucre; 'the favouring too much of *good Intentions*, which 'openeth the Gate to *Conceits* and *Novelties*; the 'taking an Aim at *Divine* Matters by *Human*, which 'cannot but breed a Mixture of Imaginations; and 'lastly, *barbarous Times*, especially join'd with *Calamities* and *Disasters*. *Superstition*, without a Vail, is 'a deform'd Thing; for, as it addeth Deformity to an '*Ape* to be so like a *Man*, so the Similitude of *Superstition* to *Religion* makes it the more deform'd: And 'as wholesome Meat corrupteth to little Worms, so 'good Forms and Orders corrupt into a Number of 'petty Observances. There is a *Superstition* in avoiding *Superstition*, when Men think to do best, if they 'go *furthest* from the *Superstition* formerly receiv'd: 'Therefore Care should be had, that (as it fareth in ill 'Purgings) the Good be not taken away with the 'Bad, which commonly is done when the *People* is 'the *Reformer*.'

These Instances of Superstition are very just; but though they point out from what Source it arises, they do not mark the various and fatal Consequences of each. It may seem odd, that any one would think Superstition at this Time of Day was a Subject proper for a public Paper; but as little Religion as we have among us, we have more Superstition than many People would at first imagine; nor are the different Species confin'd only to Religion, but extend themselves to several Parts of Life, both *Political* and *Œconomical*. I shall, Mr. *Stonecastle*, give Examples of this Assertion in a future Epistle: This gave one only lays down proper *Positions* to give in my next a Scope for some decent *Pleasantry*; in the mean Time I am

Your constant Reader,
HARRY FREEHOLDER.

The DOMESTICK INTELLIGENCER.

MONDAY, *Oct.* 4. *Lady* Fanny Ramble's *Visiting-Day.*

Advices from Lady *Fanny*'s Parlour bring Intelligence, That at a *Female Congress* there, held on the present Posture of Affairs, and on the great Preparations making at *Bruſſels*, my *Lady*, with great Spirit, laid before the Aſſembly the miſerable State the *Engliſh* Ladies would be in this Winter, when the Scene of Gallantry was transferr'd to *Flanders*: She urg'd, with great Reaſon, that as there was no *Opera*, and only *old Plays* ſeen a thouſand times over, *London* would be intolerable. She then humbly propos'd to make a Party for *Bath*, during Part of that Seaſon; to return to *London* for a Week, and then——make an *Expedition* to *Flanders*, and ſerve as *Volunteers* during the whole *Campaign* of *Bruſſels*.——*The Aſſembly was ſurpris'd! and ſome* trifling Objections, *as to* Huſbands *and* Families, *were rais'd: No Reſolutions were then form'd, but the Aſſembly have agreed to meet again next* Monday *on this* important Point; *when Mrs.* Modiſh *will be* Preſident of the Week.

TUESDAY. *Kenſington.*

There are no *counter Orders* given to the Servants of the Houſhold who were to attend his Majeſty to Flanders; but their Baggages remain on board the Veſſels, and they don't know how ſoon they may have Orders to embark.

A Report prevails that a certain *General Officer* will *again* be *reſtor'd* to his Command, and great *Titular Honours* made *Hereditary* in the *Female* Branch of his Family.

WEDNESDAY. *St. James's Coffee-Houſe.*

Laſt Night, about Six o'Clock, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales went to *Cleifden* for a few Days; from whence it is conjectur'd his Majeſty will not embark very ſpeedily.

Cockpit, Whitehall.

A Meſſenger is ſaid to have arriv'd here this Morning from the *Hague*, by whom we learn, my Lord *Carteret*, on ſome ſudden Event, put off his Departure, which was fix'd, and ſtays a few Days longer.—*After his Arrival we ſhall ſee, What?*——

THURSDAY. *Bedford Coffee-Houſe, Covent-Garden.*

A Gentleman has juſt brought in Intelligence, that the *Grand Tragi-Comic Farce*, call'd *The Campaign*, which has been ſometime in *Rehearſal*, and juſt ready to be exhibited to the Public, is, *at the Requeſt of ſeveral Perſons of Quality*, deferr'd for ſome Months; when it will appear with all the proper *Decorations, new Habits, Sinkings, Flyings*, &c. &c. *This was taken in a real* Theatric *Senſe; but a ſhrewd old Gentleman, by the Fire-ſide, ſaid it had a* Political Meaning.

FRIDAY. *Royal Exchange.*

How much ſoever the *fighting* Humour may prevail at the other End of the Town, it is wiſh'd here that Things might be ſo accommodated, *with Honour to the Nation*, that there may not be a *French* War; the Merchants having already ſuffer'd ſo much by the Privateers of *St. Sebaſtian*, that they juſtly dread thoſe of *Dunkirk, Maloes*, &c. &c.——*But 'tis hop'd in ſuch a Caſe we* now *have thoſe at the Head of the* C——l Board, *and* Board of A——y, *that better Care will be taken to protect the* Trade *than when* one certain Man *was at the Head of* All.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dantzick, Sept. 20. Letters from Liebeau inform us, that a Swediſh Veſſel, with 130 Men of that Nation on board, was lately wreck'd on the Coaſt of Courland; theſe Troops had ſail'd about five Days before from Helſingfors, with the reſt of the ſhatter'd Remains of the Swediſh Army, for their native Country. The Officers of this ſmall Corps report, that Veldt Marſhal Lacy was remarkably civil to the Swediſh General Bouſquet and the reſt of the Officers of that Nation; but that they were not certain whether that Capitulation was to be look'd upon as the Preliminary of an approaching Peace.

Rome, Sept. 22. It was in vain that this Court made repeated Repreſentations to Count Gage, General of the Spaniſh Troops, to prevail upon him to ſuſpend his March, at leaſt 'till the Return of the Courier he had diſpatch'd to Madrid on this Occaſion: The Spaniſh Army is already arriv'd in the March of Ancona, from whence it is to proceed into the Bologneze. That Army, before it began its March, conſiſted of 16,538 Men, according to the Muſter-Rolls.

Milan, Sept. 26. The Piedmonteze Troops in the Modeneze have juſt been reinforced by part of thoſe in the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia. The Auſtrians are aſſembling at Buon Porto on the Banks of the Panaro, in order to enter the Bologneze as ſoon as they hear that the Spaniards have paſs'd Rimini.

From the Auſtrian Camp near Plan, Sept. 29.

The Day before we left Pilſen, an honeſt Gentleman was apprehended juſt putting his Foot in the Stirrup for Prague. He had paſs'd on us for a Perſon who had loſt very conſiderable Effects at Chamb, which he had a Mind to recover and redeem. In the Top of his Boots between the Leather was found a Letter from Marſhal Broglio to the Governor of Egra, deſiring a ſpeedy Supply of Proviſion, and informing him that he was reſolv'd to attempt getting thither with his Garriſon. This Fellow's Heart fail'd him it ſeems, and he was endeavouring to get back again when he was ſeiz'd. He underwent a long and ſtrict Examination, after which he was hang'd up without any Ceremony.

Vienna, Sept. 29. M. de Broglio is advanced out of his old Camp under the Cannon of Prague, as far as to Stern. A Lieutenant-Colonel to Lobkowitz has been made Priſoner at Plan with 200 Horſe, by his own Fault, for not camping out of, inſtead of poſting himſelf in that little Town. In Revenge the Auſtrians have taken 200 Horſes for Recruits.

September 30. There is now Advice that the French have taken the Poſt of Milneck, four German Miles from Prague. From the main Army, that the Great Duke and M. Kevenhuller join'd on the 26th Inſtant near Plan; and M. de Maillebois and Count de Saxe, about the ſame time, at Heil Crutz near Bramahof.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 4. The Veldt Marſhal Seckendorff is actually encamp'd at Abenſperg, where he is getting together a great Number of Boats, in order to lay a Bridge over the Iſer and march directly to Munich: He has likewiſe ſent Orders to all the Bailywicks round about his Camp to bring him in forthwith a certain Quantity of Forrage; upon which General Bernclau immediately ſent them Word, that if they paid any Regard to that Order he would lay their Country waſte with Fire and Sword, the firſt Opportunity he had of coming amongſt them again.

Francfort, Oct. 6. The Court has receiv'd the following Advices, and order'd them to be publiſh'd.

Prague, Sept. 24. 'Marſhal Broglio has drove away 'the 12,000 Hungarians, Raſcians and Pandours who 'kept us block'd up; he has alſo broke the Bridges 'of Communication they had on the Moldau. After 'this his Excellency ſent 200 Grenadiers and 300 'Horſe towards the Elb; theſe Troops took Poſt in 'Melnick, by which Means we command the Paſſage 'of that River. Count Dannois ſets out this Day 'with 1000 Foot and 200 Horſe, in order to garriſon 'Melnick, the other Detachment being order'd to 'advance as far as Leitmaritz. The Enemy left in 'the Emperor's Park, where their Artillery was, 'near 30,000 Cannon Balls and 3000 Bombs.

Francfort, Oct. 7. The Dyet is actually deliberating on the Subſidy of 50 Roman Months to be granted the Emperor. It has already paſs'd in the Electoral College, and the Miniſter of *Brandenbourg* was one of the firſt to give his Conſent to it; theſe 50 Roman Months will produce 2,500,000 Florins.

Leipzig, Oct. 8. An Officer who arriv'd here from the Auſtrian Army reports, that the Head Quarters of the Auſtrians were at Plan, and that it was impoſſible for the French, who were poſted at a Place two Miles from Eger, either to advance or retreat without giving Battle. With Regard to the Skirmiſh with Count Saxe, he ſaid, that there were ſix Companies of Grenadiers, and four Squadrons of Horſe of the Enemy, againſt 700 Huſſars; that they took of the French 28 Priſoners, about 200 eſcap'd, and that all the reſt of the ſaid Corps were kill'd upon the Spot.

Bruſſels, Oct. 8. The warlike Preparations redouble every Day; we are getting ready the Equipages of all the General Officers with the utmoſt Diligence. In ſhort, it ſeems that the Campaign will infallibly be open'd very ſpeedily. The ſix Battalions coming from Luxembourg will arrive in this Neighbourhood next Thurſday and encamp at Anderlee: All the Regiments deſtin'd for making the Campaign are likewiſe on the March for Anderlee, where they are to be join'd by the Hanoverians and Heſſians, who are expected in ten or twelve Days. The Inhabitants of the open Country begin already to ſend their beſt Effects into Places of Safety. As yet there is no gueſſing where the Operations of the Campaign will be begun; however it is generally ſuppoſed that we ſhall begin with an Attack upon the Works which the French have made at Dunkirk towards the Sea.

Oſtend, Oct. 3. The Engliſh Artillery, which was carried to Ghent, is brought back hither; it is ſaid that it is to be ſent towards Nieuport, whither, we are aſſur'd, the Britiſh Troops will ſpeedily go to encamp.

Hague, Oct. 7. The Earl of Stair had a Conference on the 6th with Count Sintzheim, Embaſſador from the Emperor. We hear that the Subject of it was the Propoſals of Peace contain'd in the Emperor's Reſcript of September 22, and the Declaration made by the Queen of Hungary in her Reſcript of the 29th of Auguſt and 19th of September: 'That ſhe was entirely diſ-'poſ'd to a Recorciliation with the Court of Bavaria, 'under the Mediation of Great Britain, if the Elector 'of that Name (theſe are the Queen's own Words) 'would be more attentive to the Tranquility, Safety, 'Advancement, and Credit of his Country, than to 'the Alliance he has contracted, &c.' My Lord Carteret and the Earl of Stair diſpatch'd a Courier to London, and Count Sintzheim one to Francfort.

Hague, Oct. 10. Count Sintzheim, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, has receiv'd a Courier from Francfort, whoſe Diſpatches he has communicated to the Earl of Stair: Theſe two Miniſters had a long Conference together on this Occaſion. It is certain, that the King of Great Britain is endeavouring to bring about an Accommodation between the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary.

In the Conference which General Deſbroſſes, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Poland, had a few Days ago with the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States-General, he communicated to him a Proteſt of his Poliſh Majeſty againſt the Homage demanded of the States of Juliers and Bergues by the Prince of Sultzbach: This Proteſt is couch'd in very ſtrong Terms; the King of Poland declares, that he is firmly reſolv'd to maintain his Right to that Succeſſion, and to oppoſe every Thing contrary thereto.'

Utrecht, Oct. 8. The Equipages which have been preparing here for the Service of the King of Great Britain being ready, 26 Carriages ſet out from hence on the 6th for Flanders. Yeſterday they were follow'd by 30 Coaches and Baggage-Waggons, the reſt will go this Day, they amount in all to 94.

From the London Gazette.

Stockholm, Sept. 17, *O. S.* The Generals Lewenhaupt and Bodenbroke were expected yeſterday Evening. They are to be try'd by a Court Martial, which is already nam'd, and of which Veldt Marſhal Hamilton is Preſident.

Leipzig, Oct. 4, *N. S.* There are Letters here which mention General Feſtutitz's having follow'd the French to Beraun, in order to ſave ſome Proviſions which the Auſtrians are ſaid to have left there: The latter have loſt, according to the Report of the French, conſiderable Quantities which they had at Konigſaal, as well as ſome Ammunition. By a Letter of the 28th paſt there is Advice, that the aboveſaid General has entirely rais'd the Blockade of Prague. The French have another Detachment at Leuthmeritz, and a ſmall one towards Zittau, and ſeem to intend to march quite up to the Frontiers of Saxony, in order to ſecure their Magazines. The ſaid Letter adds, that on the next Day, the 29th, the Great Duke would march towards Maillebois, and give a general Battle, if he ſtood his Ground. That the Head Quarters of the Auſtrians were at Oberkowritſch, the Left Wing, commanded by Field Marſhal Kevenhuller, extended to Heylig Creutz, and their Right to Plan; and that the French were at Brammahoff, not above a Quarter of a German Mile diſtant; that there is a little Brook between them, and that the latter have a Wood behind them, where they are making ſome Works, to moleſt which, and to prevent any intended Retreat, Colonel Menzel and Baron Trenck are ſent round

with a Detachment, but there is as yet no News here of their Succeſs, or of any Battle. It is juſt now aſſur'd, that there has been a great Skirmiſh between ſome Huſſars and the French, among which were part of their beſt Troops, and that the latter were ſhamefully routed and driven to their Camp, where they were ſuſtain'd by Count Saxe; yet that the whole French Army was retreating towards Eger, where it will be To-morrow.

Bruſſels, Oct. 6, N. S. The Duke de Noailles is gone to Rocroi, and is to viſit all the French Fortreſſes between the Sambre and the Maeze. Before he left Maubeuge he made ſeveral new Diſpoſitions in the Fortifications, order'd ſome Houſes to be demoliſh'd without the Town, and all the Hedges and Trees to be cut down within Cannon-Shot of the Works. Thirty Pieces of heavy Cannon are arriv'd at Maubeuge, which they have planted upon the Batteries, and they have brought near 200 Oxen and 600 Sheep into the the Town. They have begun to Palliſadoe the little Town of Avennes upon the Mehaigne, and to put their Batteries in order there. At Dunkirk the Governor has hired three of the largeſt Warehouſes in the Town, which are converted into Hoſpitals for their Sick.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 27. Laſt Week the fine Tolbooth of the Town of Dumfries was burnt to the Ground. It ſeems to have been wilfully ſet on Fire by a Gypſy Woman who was a Priſoner. The Magiſtrates finding there was no Probability of extinguiſhing the Flames, order'd the Doors to be thrown open, and the Priſoners to come out, which they all did, except that poor abandon'd Woman, who no doubt knew what was likely to be her Fate if ſhe ſhould be brought to a Trial; ſhe abſolutely refus'd to ſtir, and was burnt to Aſhes. What adds to the Horror of the Tragedy is, that ſhe was big with Child, and within two Months of her Delivery.

LONDON.

Laſt Week his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was pleas'd to preſent the Right Hon. the Marqueſs of Carnarvon with the Key as Groom of the Stole; and we hear the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Darnley, are appointed Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs.

Thomas Millar, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, is appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County of Surrey, in the room of Robert Corbet, Eſq; deceas'd.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have appointed —— Auſten, Eſq; to be Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the County of Surrey, in the room of Robert Corbet, Eſq; deceas'd.

The Right Hon. the Lord Walpole has appointed Mr. Hays to ſucceed Mr. Parkhurſt, lately deceas'd, as one of the Clerks in the Exchequer, a Place of 200 l. per Annum.

We hear that Admiral Vernon has been indiſpos'd for ſome time paſt at Jamaica.

On Saturday laſt the Earl of Dalkeith, eldeſt Son to the Duke of Buccleugh, was married to the Lady Mary Campbell, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Argyl, a beautiful Lady with a conſiderable Fortune.

A few Days ago died at his Seat at Edy Weſton in Rutland, Richard Halford, Eſq; who repreſented that County from the latter End of King William to the laſt Parliament of Queen Anne, during which time he was always a ſteady Aſſertor of the Liberties of his Country. Great Part of his Eſtate, which is very conſiderable, devolves to Anthony Lucas, Eſq; one of the Common-Council-Men of Bread-ſtreet Ward.

Laſt Week died at the Foot of the Reaking in Derbyſhire, in the 105th Year of his Age, Mr. Rochfort, a Gentleman Farmer. He had liv'd 90 Years in one Houſe, and enjoy'd his Health and Senſes perfect to the laſt.

A few Days ſince died, at his Seat near Barnet, John Woolfe, Eſq; (Son of John Woolfe, Eſq; who was Sheriff of London in 1696, when Sir John Fenwick was attainted and executed.) He was a Gentleman of true Virtue and Piety, benevolent to all, generouſly charitable to People in Diſtreſs, and a zealous Friend to the Liberties of his Country.

On Sunday Night died at Canterbury Mr. Alderman Hall, in the 80th Year of his Age, a Gentleman of very good Character.

On Monday laſt died at Mile-End Mr. Ruſſel, formerly a much follow'd Diſſenting Teacher; but latterly, on account of his Age, he retir'd and liv'd private on his Fortune in the Country.

On Tueſday laſt died at his Lodgings in Lawrence-Pountney-lane, Mr. Patrick Blair, an eminent Merchant of Edinburgh.

The ſame Day died at Walthamſtow, reputed worth above 20,000 l. Mr. Commins, formerly one of the greateſt Scarlet-Dyers in Spital-Fields; but a few Years paſt, on ſome of the Trade offering and others ſubmitting to a Reduction in the Prices of their Work, he declined Buſineſs, retir'd into the Country, and liv'd private on his Fortune.

The Lord Chancellor has preſented the Rev. Mr. Peter Newcome, Son of Mr. Newcome of Hackney, to the Rectory of Tolliſhunt Knights, in the County of Eſſex, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. George Stubbes, Author of the Dialogues on Beauty and Pleaſure, after the Manner of Plato.

His Lordſhip has likewiſe preſented the Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite to the Living of St. Lawrence, vacant alſo by the Death of Mr. Stubbes.

And likewiſe the Rev. Mr. William Coulter, to hold the Rectory of Coſton in the County of Leiceſter and Dioceſe of Lincoln, and the Preſentation paſs'd the Great Seal on Saturday laſt.

The ſame Day a Preſentation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. John Rogers to hold the Rectory of Broughton Gifford, in the County of Wilts and Dioceſe of Saliſbury.

As did alſo a Patent to enable the Right Reverend Dr. Willes, Biſhop of St. David's, to hold *in Commendam* the Deanery of Lincoln and the Prebendary of Milton Eccles, in the ſame Church.

John Willis, of Malden in Surrey, Eſq; has lately preſented the Rev. Mr. Richard Naiſh, A. M. and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Sunderland, to the Rectory of Batcombe-cum-Spargrove, in the County of Somerſet and Dioceſe of Bath and Wells.

We hear that a curious Mauſoleum is ſhortly to be erected in honour to the illuſtrious Memory of a certain Military Gentleman lately deceas'd; and that an Epitaph is actually compoſing, by ſome of the moſt celebrated Poets, according to the following genuine Character of the departed Hero, viz.

He was a dutiful Son, when his Father ſurrender'd up chief Part of his Eſtate; ſo affectionate and kind a Brother, that rather than embarraſs his own Siſter with the Fatigue of diſcharging Legacies and paying Debts, he bequeath'd his Eſtates, both Real and Perſonal, to a Foreigner; a kind Maſter, when Servants would be Slaves to Caprice and harſh Uſage without Wages; a ſincere Friend, when no Favour was requir'd; a ſtaunch Patriot, when he cou'd vote without fear of loſing his Commiſſion; an intrepid Warriour in Time of Peace; and an excellent Chriſtian when the Enjoyment of all ſenſual Recreations had pall'd his Appetite. He had a particular Greatneſs of Soul, but never made it appear, apprehending it might be deem'd Vanity, or Ambition; he was endow'd with a florid Underſtanding, but ſo exceſſively diffident of exerciſing his own Abilities, that in the Eye of the World he rather paſs'd for a Fool than a wiſe Man; he had a plentiful Fortune, and manag'd it with ſuch exact Œconomy, that no Body ever felt the Effects of it but himſelf: In a Word, he was bleſs'd with ſuch innate Modeſty, and ſo elaborately conceal'd his Perfections, that there is not a Perſon in the World, who ever thought that he was Maſter of one poor ſingle Virtue that cou'd either make him eſteem'd when living, or regretted when dead.

Laſt Week a Hare was ſent out of the Country as a Preſent to a reputable Tradeſman in Holbourn, in the Belly whereof was wrapt up in a Wiſp of Straw five Guineas enclos'd in a Letter directing the Payment thereof to a certain Perſon, who would ſhortly call for it. On the Receipt of the Preſent the Miſtreſs order'd the Maid to uncaſe it, who accordingly did, and flung the Wiſp of Straw innocently into the Street. Five Days after the Perſon came to aſk for the Money, with a Letter adviſing in what Manner it was put up; but neither the Maſter nor Miſtreſs, who were much aſtoniſh'd, could give any Account of it. The Servant was then examin'd, who ſaid ſhe remember'd well the taking the Straw out of the Belly, and that ſhe flung it into the Mud before the Door; and if ſhe was not much miſtaken ſhe had ſeen it there but very lately; upon which they went to look in the Street, and there found the Straw, the Letter, and the five Guineas, tho' they had lain from Thurſday to Monday.

Within theſe few Days the Names of the ſeveral Streets, &c. that lead to Cheapſide, have been affix'd at the Corners of them, painted in black Letters on Tin-Plates, for the Convenience of Strangers; and we hear the ſame is to be done throughout the City of London.

On Saturday Morning Capt. Cranwell's Veſſel, a Holland's Trader, lying below Woolwich, took fire and burnt down to the Water's Edge. She had ſome Proviſions and Kitchen Furniture, with ſome Saddles and Bridles belonging to his Majeſty's Equipage, moſt of which were burnt. It is ſaid to have been occaſion'd by a Boy, that belong'd to the Veſſel, ſetting fire to a Hamper between Decks, as he was looking for a Cat which he was very fond of: The Fire immediately communicated itſelf to ſome Things pack'd up in Straw, which ſoon ſet her all in a Flame, and made it difficult to ſave any thing out of her.

On Tueſday Evening, as a Perſon well known in Weſtminſter by the Name of *Gentleman Harry*, and one Hodges a Diſtiller in Ruſſel-Street, were drinking together at a Houſe in Covent-Garden, a Diſpute aroſe between them, in which they made very free with each others Characters, and the former making Uſe of ſome bitter Expreſſions, the other ſtabb'd him with a Caſe Knife, between the 9th and 10th Rib, into the Heart, of which Wound he inſtantly died, only crying out, *You have done my Buſineſs*, which ſo aſtoniſh'd the People in the Houſe, that the Murderer made his Eſcape. They had been long acquainted, and *knew each other very well*. Gentleman Harry's Name was Henry Moythen, who practis'd as an Attorney, and was concern'd for moſt of the Whores about the Hundreds of Drury.

And on Wedneſday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*.

His Excellency the Earl of Stair has demanded, and obtain'd, the Biſhop and Prince of Liege's Permiſſion for the March of certain Troops, in Britiſh Pay, thro' his Territories.

The Duke de Noailles having complain'd to the French Court, that the Fortifications of Dunkirk have been very ill executed, the Engineer has been ſent for to Paris, to anſwer for his Conduct.

Private Letters from Paris ſay, that M. Maillebois has Orders to uſe his utmoſt Endeavour to procure a free Paſſage to his Army for the Marſhal Broglio, to whom he is to deliver up the Command of the Troops.

M. Belliſle is fallen extremely ill, and 'tis thought will demand a Paſſport from the Grand Duke for his Return to France for the ſake of Advice.

His Sardinian Majeſty only waits the Return of a Courier from Paris to put himſelf at the Head of the Troops which are on the Confines of Savoy, out of which Don Philip is already withdrawn to Grenoble.

Thurſday arriv'd a Mail from Liſbon, by the Prince Frederick Packet, Capt. Lovell, in thirteen Days to Falmouth: It brings Advice, that his Portugueze Majeſty was relaps'd, and thought paſt Recovery.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Sarah Galley, Capt. James Lander, in Quedah Road in Eaſt-India, dated Nov. 16, 1741.

'According to my Promiſe I have ſent you the 'underwritten, as the moſt material News I have 'to inform you of. In every Port we touch at we 'hear of nothing but Wars and Rumours of Wars, 'both by Land and Sea. The Dutch, who by their 'Cruelties have made every Body in this Part of the 'World their Enemies, have been plaid the Devil 'with by the Chineſe, who have almoſt drove them 'from Molacca and Batavia; and we ourſelves are 'not without Apprehenſions of a Skirmiſh with the 'Hogans, being bound to Perach to relieve and con'voy ſome Veſſels belonging to the King of Quedah, 'which they have block'd up. The Gentoos have 'drove the Portugueſe out of Goa and ſeveral other 'of their Settlements. The Eaſt-Indians, naturally 'cunning, treacherous and ambitious, are now grown 'very formidable alſo, ſince they have acquir'd a No'tion of War; and on that Preſumption have made

Attempts on ſeveral of our Settlements, eſpecially at Maderas; and, as we have been told, have form'd a Deſign on Bengal. Thus, by ſupplying them with Guns, Powder and Ball, and learning them the Art of War, the Europeans have made a Scourge for their own Backs, which by and by, 'tis to be fear'd, they'll feel too ſmartly. Angria's People, to our Misfortune, are ſtill very powerful, and have lately made Prizes of ſeveral Country trading Veſſels.

'In the Kingdom of Pegu, not far from Quedah, there has lately happen'd an extraordinary Revolution. The Bramins are a Sect of Indian Philoſophers that hold the Tranſmigration of Souls from one Body into another, and are therefore very ſcrupulous of killing Animals, leſt they ſhould violate the Souls of their deceaſed Relations. By their publick Tenets they contemn Death, and place the Happineſs of this Life in deſpiſing the Gifts of Fortune. But, contrary to their Doctrine, we find them here graſping at Power and Wealth, rapacious in obtaining Riches, and oppreſſively tenacious in preſerving them. A Bramin had uſurp'd the Throne, and held the Reins with ſuch Severity that he would not allow the Natives to hold any Poſt under the Government, or to poſſeſs any Freehold in the Country; nay, with ſuch a high Hand did the Tyrant carry it, that they were not allow'd to exerciſe any Mechanick or Handicraft Trades, otherwiſe than as Journeymen or Slaves to the Bramins. Wearied at length with this Tyranny, the Peguers form'd a Deſign of ſhaking off the Yoke, and ſo compleatly executed their well-concerted Project, that in one Night's Time they roſe and put to the Sword all the Bramins, Men, Women and Children, to the Number of ſeveral Thouſands; ſo that the next Morning, when the Engliſh roſe, of whom there are many Families in the Capital, their Sights were glutted with the Streets running with Blood and Heaps of ſlaughter'd human Bodies piled one on another; a moſt ſhocking Spectacle! This Revenge may poſſibly be judg'd too cruel in Europe; though, for a leſs Provocation, we have had moſt barbarous Maſſacrees even there; but here in India 'tis juſtify'd and applauded; and we ourſelves cannot but commend the Motive to this Revolution as generous and brave; a glorious Reſolution of recovering their Liberties and Properties, their Rights and Privileges, and delivering their Country from Tyranny and Slavery, and a foreign Yoak. They now placed one of their native Princes on the Throne, and all Things are quiet in the Kingdom. I have nothing ſignificant enough to add at preſent, but ſhall be mindful of you by the next Shipping.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Oct. 2. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Thomas Wynne, of Bodvean in the County of Carnarvon, Eſq; the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Kenſington, Oct. 4 This Day M. Waſenberg, Miniſter from the King of Sweden, having a private Audience of his Majeſty, acquainted his Majeſty, that he had receiv'd Orders from the King his Maſter, to deſire, in his Name, his Majeſty's good Offices, for putting an End to the War in the North, and procuring a ſafe and honourable Peace between the Crowns of Sweden and Ruſſia; to which his Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer, That he would immediately employ his good Offices as deſir'd.

BANKRUPT.

Michael Sidnell, of the City of Briſtol, Freemaſon and Stonecutter.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties this Week.

Diſeaſes. Aged 37 Conſumption 70 Convulſion 93 Dropſy 24 Fever 70 Small-Pox 36 Teeth 16.
Caſualties. Broken Back 1 Drown'd 1 Found dead 1
Chriſten'd Males 144 Females 125 In all 269
Buried Males — 185 Females 206 In all 391
Decreas'd in the Burials this Week 27.

Thurſday South Sea Stock was no Price. South Sea Annuities 114 3 qrs. New South Sea Annuities 113 1 qr. to 1 8th. Bank 143. Bank Subſcription 2 3 qrs. per Cent. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. India 174. Three per Cent. Annuities 100 5 8ths. to 1 half. Million Bank no Price. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 85. London ditto 21 5 8ths. India Bonds 4 l. 9 s. Salt Tallies 2 3 qrs. per Cent. Prem. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan 106 3 qrs. Five per Cent. ditto 76 1 8th. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1 half per Cent. Diſcount.

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